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Deben Rural District Council.

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1958

The Chairman and Councillors,

Deben Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in presenting my thirteenth Annual Report on the health and hygiene of the Deben Rural District.

In an effort to lighten the burden of statistical material which must inevitably form the basis of such a report, I have made a rearrangement in the presentation of the material which should improve the readability.

I would like to take this opportunity to record my appreciation of the co-operation of the members and officers of the Council during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

C.H. IMRIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

DEBEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health.

C.H. IMRIE, T.D.,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector.

A.F. WARRANDER,
M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.

Additional Public Health Inspectors.

R.T.W. BEDFORD,
C.R.S.I.

H.P. SIMCO,
A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

VITAL STATISTICS

The general character of the Rural District has shown some small and gradual but important changes over the past few years. The situation of our Southern Boundary along the border of Ipswich has favoured the increase of dormitory housing in that general area. This has brought an influx of people who look to Ipswich for their livelihood and in many cases their social amenities. In the second place there have been established in the district at various times industrial and other concerns which have attracted many from other parts of the country to live in the area. In many cases these are people used to urban amenities and are inclined to expect such in the country. The third factor in the change has been the growth of the two large U.S. Air Force Stations with the consequent influx of large numbers of American families, only a small proportion of whom are accommodated in the married quarters of these Bases, the remainder being spread throughout Deben and its neighbouring Districts. These factors are those mainly responsible for the considerable increase in the population of the District which is recorded by the Registrar General for 1958.

The Live Birth Rate for the year is high compared with that of the country as a whole and may in some measure be due to this influx of families of younger age groups into the population. It would also account for the level of the Still Birth Rate remaining about the general level for England and Wales. The General Death Rate is appreciably lower than the Rate for the country as a whole.

Analysis of the causes of death over the past few years show remarkably little fluctuation. If any trend is discernable, and the numbers are rather too small to be certain, it lies in a slight increase in the proportion of deaths due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system. This group, of course, includes some of the diseases associated with advancing age. Deaths from violence, including accidents, unfortunately show no signs of diminishing and even show a slight upward trend.

Cancer as a cause of death in this area, contrary to experiences in some areas, shows no tendency to rise - at least over the past 10 years. Indeed, the incidence of this disease has shown remarkably little fluctuation over that period.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE

Notification as the basis of control of certain specified communicable diseases has proved its value in the past. Indeed it is difficult to imagine how significant progress could have been made in its absence.

The present picture of the health of the community is vastly different from that of 100 years ago and indeed differs materially from that of 20 years ago. With a few obvious exceptions, communicable disease has been controlled to an extent which encourages us to think of complete eradication as more than an ideal.

There is, however, a vast field of disease which is not regarded as communicable and about which we in Public Health hear only rarely. In this sphere we find most of the diseases which are of economic importance to the country e.g. rheumatism, bronchitis, mental disease and skin diseases. Research into the natural history of these disabilities is a matter in which only the most broadly based investigations are going to be productive and here Public Health will no doubt have its part to play.

It is difficult to estimate the total amount of morbidity or illness which occurred in the area as, with the exception of such diseases as are notifiable by statute, little official informationreaches this authority.

With regard to the notifiable diseases (see tables pages 11/12) it will be observed that Measles still maintains its two year cycle with peaks each alternate year. Whooping Cough on the other hand is much more irregular and only produced 9 notifications during the year.

Only one case of food poisoning was reported and details of this are given on page 11.

The absence of notifications of Diphtheria in the district during the year is very satisfactory and is largely due to the success of the intensive post-war campaign to have every child immunised in infancy.

It is interesting to note that the gradual fall in the numbers of cases throughout the country is still being maintained and that the deaths from diphtheria are now very rare.

The figures for England and Wales are as follows:-

	A. Notifications.	B. Deaths.	C. Death Rate per 1000 notifications.
1948	3575	156	43.6
1949	1890	84	44.4
1950	962	49	50.9
1951	664	33	49.7
1952	376	32	85.1
1953	266	23	86.4
1954	176	9	51.1
1955	155	13	83.8
1956	53	8	150.9
1957	37	6	162.1

It will be seen from the above table that there has been during the past 10 years a most spectacular fall in the number of cases of diphtheria occurring in England and Wales and also in the number of deaths which occur from that disease.

Column C however, gives the number of deaths expressed as a function of the number of cases. The picture here is rather different. In 1948 in any 1,000 cases of diphtheria there were approximately 43 deaths. In 1957 however, the rate had risen to 162 per 1,000. The inference from this is clear. Although the chance of picking up diphtheria in this country might appear to be negligible, the infection is still present and the virulance of the infection, once contracted, appears to be in no way diminished. Indeed from the figures, it actually appears to be enhanced.

The moral of all this is that immunisation is still as important as ever and every child should be adequately protected.

No case of Poliomyelitis has been notified in this district since 1954 although it has been by no means absent from England and Wales during that period.

Immunisation against poliomyelitis is a comparatively new procedure on any large scale. It is therefore much too early to discuss results. We know that it produces a worthwhile level of immunity and does so with a high degree of safety and absence of side effects. Only experience and time, however, will show clearly the effects on the pattern of poliomyelitis in this country.

With regard to tuberculosis it will be seen that the number on the register is approaching the 200 mark (page 13). In 1949 the corresponding figure was just over 100. During the past 10 years 342 cases have been added to the register as new cases or inward transfers of cases previously notified elsewhere. During the same period 250 names were removed from the register and the break-down of this number is interesting:-

Recovered	86	34.4%
Left District	98	39.2%
Not Tuberculosis	26	10.4%
Died of Tuberculosis	40	16.0%

During the first five years of the period there were 32 deaths i.e. 24.6% of the number removed from the register. During the second five years period however, there were only 8 deaths i.e. 6.6%. This suggests a satisfactory fall in mortality.

When we compare the two quinquennial periods for recoveries we find that during the first period there were 32 cases recorded as recovered. This is equal to 24.6% of those removed from the register. During the more recent period however, the number rose to 54 which represents 45%. This again can be considered as a significant improvement.

HOUSING

In spite of all the post-war building which has been done, there is still a fairly brisk demand for Council Houses, in this district at any rate. The Waiting List has now stood between 300-400 for a number of years and at the present rate of progress it looks as if it might yet be many years before some of the applicants are housed.

At the moment (mid 1959) there are rather more than 100 houses planned for the future, the majority of these either in Trimley or Ufford, but even when these are completed there will still be a large number of families remaining on the Waiting List.

A certain proportion of the houses mentioned in the previous paragraph will be used to rehouse the hutdwellers from the two remaining Camps, the evacuation of which is long overdue. When these hutted camps were first put into use the urgency of the housing situation was such that any reasonable method of providing temporary accommodation was most welcome, and these huts were approved for periods of up to 10 years. As time went on the delapidation, not only of the huts themselves but of the amenities of the whole area increased, until we have what is virtually a slum, the inhabitants in most cases being only too anxious to leave.

The housing of Old People requires to be considered, not as a separate problem but as a special facet of the general problem. Old People appreciate homes which are within their financial means, which are convenient, labour saving and easily kept clean. Above all they like to enjoy the company of their friends and families. For this reason their dwellings should be included as a proportion of the family houses on estates.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

During the year the Council installed a sewage disposal scheme at Campsea Ashe to deal with 18 Council Houses.

The joint scheme for Melton and Woodbridge after long years of inaction seems to have been finally talked out. It is a pity because the two areas could undoubtedly have been dealt with most satisfactorily by a joint scheme. Planning of a separate scheme for Melton is now in progress.

WATER SUPPLY

The total quantity pumped from the Council's sources during 1958 was 2000,036,000 gallons, and of this amount it is estimated that 50% is used for domestic purposes the remainder being used by metered consumers and government establishments.

During the year, the R.A.F. Station at Woodbridge ceased to use any water from Woodbridge U.D.C. sources and consequently an extra 500,000 gallons per month are now being taken from the Pettistree Bores.

The steady increase in the number of consumers in the Kesgrave/Rushmere and Purdis Farm area has been maintained and with the bulk of developement taking place in these parishes this increase is likely to continue.

A number of samples for bacteriological analysis were taken during the year from mains and private supplies and details of these can be found on pages 17 & 18.

RADIATION HAZARDS

As it now seems certain that we shall be having a Nuclear Power Station within a short distance of our borders it is felt that this authority should be well in the picture as regards any possible dangers which might arise. Approach has been made to the various authorities concerned in the project and they were able to furnish us with a certain amount of information of a general nature. Once work commences it is anticipated that more particular information will be made available.

STATISTICS

GENERAL

Population (Registrar General's Estimate for Mid. 1958)	31,000
Area of District in acres	109,391

……

Number of inhabited houses at 31.12.58	8,962
Average number of persons per house	3.4
Rateable Value of District	£265,331
Sum represented by Penny Rate - Estimated 1958/59	£1,050
Actual "	£1,065

VITAL STATISTICS

Summary covering five years.

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Population	28,430	29,200	29,520	29,620	31,000
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16.32	13.56	15.54	15.02	16.96
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.33
General Death Rate per 1,000 population	13.1	13.3	14.6	13.5	12.6
Infantile Death Rate (under 1 year) per 1,000 live births	10.7	15.1	21.79	13.4	30.4

POPULATION

Registrar General's mid year estimates over 10 years:

1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
26140	27030	27850	27950	28340	28430	29200	29520	29620	31000

LIVE BIRTHS

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	258	243	501
Illegitimate	12	13	25
			526

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population 16.96
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population with comparability factor 20.18
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population England and Wales 16.4

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population for 10 years:

1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
16.1	15.5	15.1	13.5	15.03	16.32	13.56	15.54	15.02	16.96

STILL BIRTHS

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	7	5	12
Illegitimate	–	–	–
			12

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total Live Births 22.01
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births for England and Wales 21.6

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population ... 0.30

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population for 10 years:

1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
0.05	0.14	0.18	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.33	0.30

DEATHS (ALL CAUSES)

Male	Female	Total
180	213	393

Death Rate 12.6 per 1,000 population – with comparability factor 8.9
Death Rate for England and Wales 11.7

DEATHS (ALL CAUSES) Continued.

Death Rate per 1,000 population for 10 years:

1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
11.32	12.6	11.5	11.4	11.9	13.1	13.3	14.6	13.5	12.6

Deaths of infants under 1 year

Number of Deaths over a period of 5 years:

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.
Legitimate	5 5	2 4	5 4	5 1	12 4
Illegitimate	– –	– –	– 1	– –	– –
Total	5-5	2-4	5-5	5-1	12-4

Infantile Death Rate 1958

All infants per 1,000 live births 30.4
All infants per 1,000 live births England and Wales .. 22.5
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 31.9

Causes of death in infants under 1 year

	1 – 7 days	1 wk.-1 mnth.	1-6 mnths..	over 6mnths.
Asphyxia	–	–	1	1
Congenital heart disease	–	1	–	–
Encephalitis	–	–	–	1
Intra-cranial haemorrhage	3	–	–	–
Intra-cranial pressure	–	–	1	–
Low grade meningitis	–	1	–	–
Pneumonia	2	–	1	–
Prematurity	4	–	–	–
Total:	9	2	3	2

Situation where death took place.

Hospital: 14 Home: 2

Causes of Death

Code No.		Male	Female	1958	1957
1.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	–	–	–	6
2.	Other forms of tuberculosis	–	1	1	1
3.	Syphilitic disease	1	1	2	–
4.	Diphtheria	–	–	–	–
5.	Whooping Cough	–	–	–	–
6.	Meningococcal Infections	–	–	–	–
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	–	–	–	–
8.	Measles	–	–	–	–
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	–	1	–
10.	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	1	4	5	5
11.	Malignant neoplasm of lung and bronchus	6	4	10	2
12.	Malignant neoplasm of breast	–	6	6	7
13.	Malignant neoplasm of uterus	–	–	–	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	15	16	31	32
15.	Leukaemia and aleukaemia	–	–	–	1
16.	Diabetes	–	–	–	4
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	24	37	61	42
18.	Coronary disease, angina	31	22	53	59
19/20	Heart diseases	28	58	86	117
21.	Other diseases of circulatory system	6	17	23	26
22.	Influenza	2	4	6	6
23.	Pneumonia	11	11	22	14
24.	Bronchitis	3	2	5	8
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1	3	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3	3
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	2	3	3
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	–	1	1	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	3	–	3	3
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	–	1	1	1
31.	Congenital malformations	4	3	7	3
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	22	13	35	31
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	5	–	5	5
34.	All other accidents	9	8	17	7
35.	Suicide	3	–	3	10
		180	213	393	400

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE

Monthly Notification of Notifiable Disease

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Measles	1	-	44	30	7	1	-	1	8	49	5	1	147
Scarlet Fever	4	-	1	2	1	2	5	3	2	-	2	-	22
Whooping Cough	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	9
Pneumonia	8	1	5	4	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	2	24
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	-	2	-	2	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	14
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	4
													222

Food Poisoning Outbreaks

(a) Total number of Outbreaks - 1

(b) Total number of cases - 1

(c) Number of deaths - Nil

(d) Organisms or agents responsible - Salmonella typhi-murium

(e) Foods involved - Unknown

As is so often the case in investigations of this kind, no apparent cause was found owing to the absence of food samples. The patient in this isolated case worked on a farm and handled a certain amount of poultry. It was found however, that the farm was infested with a number of rats and mice and treatment for the extermination of these pests was put in hand.

Notifiable Disease - Age Distribution

	0-	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25 & over	Unknown	Total
Measles	4	23	28	76	13	1	1	1	147
Scarlet Fever	-	2	4	14	2	-	-	-	22
Whooping Cough	1	4	2	1	-	-	1	-	9
Pneumonia	-	3	-	4	1	1	14	1	24
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	1	14
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	4
									222

Totals for past five years

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Measles	147	473	233	366	13
Scarlet Fever	22	7	9	9	33
Whooping Cough	9	217	31	29	56
Pneumonia	24	28	10	15	45
Erysipelas	4	-	5	3	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	14	4	14	1	4
Dysentery	1	6	9	25	1
Infective Jaundice	-	-	10	12	5
Food Poisoning	1	3	2	8	1
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	1	1	-
Malaria	-	-	-	1	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	4
Totals:	222	738	324	470	166

Notifiable Disease – Tuberculosis

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number on Register at Jan. 1st 1958	67	62	17	30	176
Number notified during the year	11	7	–	–	18
Number restored to register after removal in a previous period	–	–	–	–	–
Number otherwise than by notification	6	8	2	1	17
Number removed from register during the year	6	4	–	3	13
Number remaining on 31st December, 1958	78	73	19	28	198

Analyses of Notifications

Pulmonary	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	Over 65	Total
Male:	–	–	1	1	4	2	3	4	2	17
Female:	–	–	1	3	6	1	–	2	2	15
Total	–	–	2	4	10	3	3	6	4	32

Non-Pulmonary	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	Over 65	Total
Male:	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2
Female:	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Total	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3

Analyses of Non-Pulmonary Cases added to Register

Cervical Glands: 3

Occupation of cases added to Register

	Primary Notifications	Otherwise than by notification
Housewife	6	8
Painter and Decorator	1	1
Circus Clown	-	1
Student Nurse	-	1
Political Party Organiser	1	-
Miner (Rtd.)	-	1
R.A.C. Patrolman	-	1
Shepherd	1	-
Estimator	-	1
Schoolchild	2	-
Unknown	7	3
	18	17

Reasons for Removal from Register

Recovered	7
Left District	3
Died - T.B.	1
Died - Other Causes	2
	13

Statistics for 1958

HOUSING

Number of inhabited houses in the District at 31.12.58	8962
Average number of persons per house	3.4
During 1958 number of new houses completed by Local Authority	10
Total of post war Council Houses completed to 31.12.58	882
Private buildings completed during 1958	191
Number of Improvement Grants approved during the year	61
Number on Waiting List for Council Houses at 31.12.58	375

Hutted Camps

Camps	Approved for	Expires	Huts in use
Trimley	10 years	1957	22
Ufford	10 years	1958	43

General Inspection

(a)	Total number of houses inspected during the year for all purposes	132
(b)	Total number of houses found to be unsatisfactory	120
(c)	Number of houses still occupied for human habitation in respect of which demolition or clearance orders have been made	20

Housing Repairs

Number of dwelling houses rendered fit as a result of informal action	37

Clearance Areas

Number of dwelling houses demolished	4

Individual Houses

Number of dwellings in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	6
Number of dwellings demolished as a result of Demolition Orders	1
Number of dwellings in respect of which or part of which Closing Orders were made (Section 12 Housing Act, 1936)	2
Number closed under Local Government (Misc. Provisions) Act, 1953	Nil

MAINS WATER SUPPLY BY PARISHES

Parish	Direct to Houses.	Estimated pop. served	By Stand-pipe.	Estimated pop. served
	Deben R.D.C. Waterworks.			
Alderton	62	211	11	37
Bawdsey	20	68	21	71
Bealings Gt.	21	71	3	10
Bealings Lt.	48	163	2	7
Blaxhall	42	143	28	95
Boulge	3	10	10	34
Boyton	42	143	7	24
Bredfield	42	143	45	153
Bromeswell	23	78	19	65
Burgh	25	85	16	54
Butley	21	71	20	68
Campsea Ashe	44	150	27	92
Capel St. Andrew	6	20	9	31
Charsfield	49	167	36	122
Chillesford	1	3	15	51
Clopton	59	201	27	92
Cretingham	13	44	15	51
Culpho	2	7	3	10
Dallinghoo	34	116	14	48
Debach	14	48	12	41
Eyke	40	136	11	37
Gedgrave	4	14	-	-
Grundisburgh	178	605	78	265
Hasketon	68	231	23	78
Hollesley	64	218	27	92
Hoo	9	31	7	24
Kesgrave	823	2798	3	10
Martlesham	199	677	30	102
Melton	3	10	5	17
Monewden	7	24	11	37
Orford	125	425	26	88
Otley	78	265	77	262
Pettistree	24	82	10	34
Playford	16	54	4	14
Purdis Farm	107	364	1	3
Rendlesham	12	41	4	14
Rushmere	549	1867	22	75
Shottisham	18	61	13	44
Sudbourne	38	129	7	24
Sutton	38	129	11	37
Swilland	21	71	20	68
Tuddenham	53	180	24	82
Tunstall	43	146	47	160
Ufford	146	496	30	102
Westerfield (part)	1	3	2	7
Wickham Market	302	1020	79	269
Witnesham	104	354	48	163

Parishes served by undertakings other than Deben.

Parish	Direct to Houses	Estimated pop. served	By stand-pipe	Estimated pop. served
	Ipswich C.B. Waterworks.			
Foxhall (part)	4	14	-	-
Nacton (part)	3	10	-	-
Westerfield (part)	25	85	-	-
	The Felixstowe and District Water Co.			
Brightwell	2	7	-	-
Bucklesham	38	129	-	-
Falkenham	43	146	-	-
Foxhall (part)	19	65	-	-
Hemley	5	17	1	3
Kirton	137	466	-	-
Levington	25	85	12	41
Nacton	25	85	2	7
Newbourn	97	330	-	-
Trimley St. Mary	283	962	-	-
Trimley St. Martin	294	1000	-	-
Waldringfield	76	258	11	37
	Woodbridge Waterworks			
Melton	414	1408	-	-

Water sampling in 1958

		Number of samples
1. (a) Main supplies		
Deben R.D. Eastern Area	(Pettistree)	1
S.W. Area	(Tuddenham Springs & Bores Mixed)	10
N. Regional	(Tuddenham Bores)	1
Woodbridge U.D.		-
Ipswich C.B.		-
Felixstowe U.D.		6
		18
(b) Private Supplies examined		90
Repeat samples		21
		111

Results of Analyses

		Number of samples
2. (a) Samples from Mains Supplies	- Satisfactory	17
ditto	- Unsatisfactory	1
Samples from Private Supplies	- Satisfactory	35
ditto	- Unsatisfactory	76
		129

WATER SUPPLY - Continued

Nitrate and Bacteriological Examinations

Total number of supplies sampled	-	72	
Satisfactory Bacteriologically and Nitrate	-	16	(22.3%)
Unsatisfactory " "	-	24	(33.3%)
" " only	-	23	(31.9%)
" Nitrate only	-	9	(12.5%)

Chemical Analysis

A sample of water from Pettistree Bores.

Results of Chemical Analysis in Parts per million.

Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.13	Hardness as $CaCO_3$:	
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.02	Total	420
Nitrate nitrogen	0.5	Carbonate (temporary)	315
Nitrite nitrogen	nil	Non-carbonate (permanent)	105
Chlorine as chlorides	66	Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	315
Oxygen absorbed (4hr., 27°C.)	0.6	Free carbon dioxide	98
Fluorine as F	0.3	Total solids (at 180°C.)	630
Sulphate as SO_4	90	Iron (total)	2.65
Silica as SiO_2	6.1	Metals in solution other than iron:	nil

OPINION

This water is of very good organic quality and the chemical evidence indicates that it is free from pollution and is fit for drinking purposes.

It is a hard water, the total hardness being nearly 30° Clark, and three quarters of this is temporary. It has a somewhat high carbonic acid content and the reaction is exactly neutral. This type of water is not usually seriously corrosive, but does have some slight solvent action on copper and zinc particularly when they are new. The water contains a trace of iron, which colours it slightly and gives rise to a small rusty deposit on standing. The amount present is sufficient to call for its removal by appropriate treatment. The remainder of the analysis calls for no special comment and in our opinion this water after removal of the iron, is suitable for general domestic purposes. The fluorine content is of the same order as that of most East Anglian supplies derived from the chalk.

WATER SUPPLY - Continued

A sample of water from Tuddenham Bores.

Results of Chemical Analysis in Parts per million.

Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.02	Hardness as $CaCO_3$	
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.04	Total	380
Nitrate nitrogen	0.5	Carbonate (temporary)	305
Nitrite nitrogen	nil	Non-carbonate (permanent)	75
Chlorine as chlorides	60	Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	305
Oxygen absorbed (4hr., 27°C.)	0.52	Free carbon dioxide	75
Fluorine as F	0.20	Total solids (at 180°C.)	560
Sulphate as SO_4	65	Iron (total)	0.25
Silicia as SiO_2	6.0	Metals in solution other than iron:	nil

OPINION

This water is of very good organic quality and the chemical analysis shows no evidence of pollution. In our opinion it is fit for drinking purposes.

The total hardness amounts to nearly 27° Clark, of which 21° is temporary. The free carbonic acid content is fairly high and the reaction of the water is almost exactly neutral. It would not be seriously corrosive towards metals but may have some solvent action on copper and zinc, particularly if new. There is a very small iron content, the amount being negligible by comparison with the Pettistree supply. The fluorine content is slightly lower than that of the Pettistree water. In our opinion this water is suitable for general domestic purposes.

Lincolne Sutton and Wood,

Analytical and Consulting Chemists.

FOOD

MILK AND DAIRIES

Number of registered dairies in the District - 13

Licences issued for designated milk during the year as follows:-

	"T.T."	"Pasteurised"	"Sterilised"
Dealer's Licences	12	10	-
Supplementary "	8	9	2

Action taken under Section 20 (Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949)

In October a person was admitted to St. Helens Hospital, Ipswich, suffering from Brucellosis. Enquiries revealed that this person was a regular consumer of a small quantity of raw milk from an infected herd in the District, and a Notice restraining the sale of milk unless heat treated was served on the producer.

Number of premises registered under Section 14 - Food and Drugs Act, 1936

(1)	Ice Cream - Manufacture	Nil
	Storage or sale only	78
(2)	Sausages, preserved food etc.	7

Inspections made to food premises - 95

Premises found to be unsatisfactory - 15

FOOD CONDEMNATIONS

38 lbs.	corned beef
12 lbs.	jellied veal
17 lbs.	luncheon meat
2 lbs.	Danish ham
5 lbs.	Cornish pilchards
2 lbs.	chocolate spread
19 lbs.	spaghetti in meat sauce
16 ozs.	condensed milk

Method of Disposal of Condemned Food

Meat: Incinerator

Other Foods: Incinerator and Refuse Tip

MEAT INSPECTION

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	629	121	66	863	3647	-
Number inspected	629	121	66	863	3647	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned	2	-	1	9	3	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	101	42	4	17	634	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	16.4	34.7	7.6	3.0	17.5	-
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcases condemned	1	1	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	33	13	-	-	148	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	5.4	11.6	-	-	4.0	-
Cysticercosis						
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total inspections for five years = 20,067

1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
3022	2628	4032	5059	5326

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	No. on Register	Number of Inspections	Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	13	12	-	-
Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	61	51	-	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	8	8	-	-
Total:	82	71	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				In which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (s.1)	2	2	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (s.7) -					
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	8	8	-	2	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	10	10	-	2	-